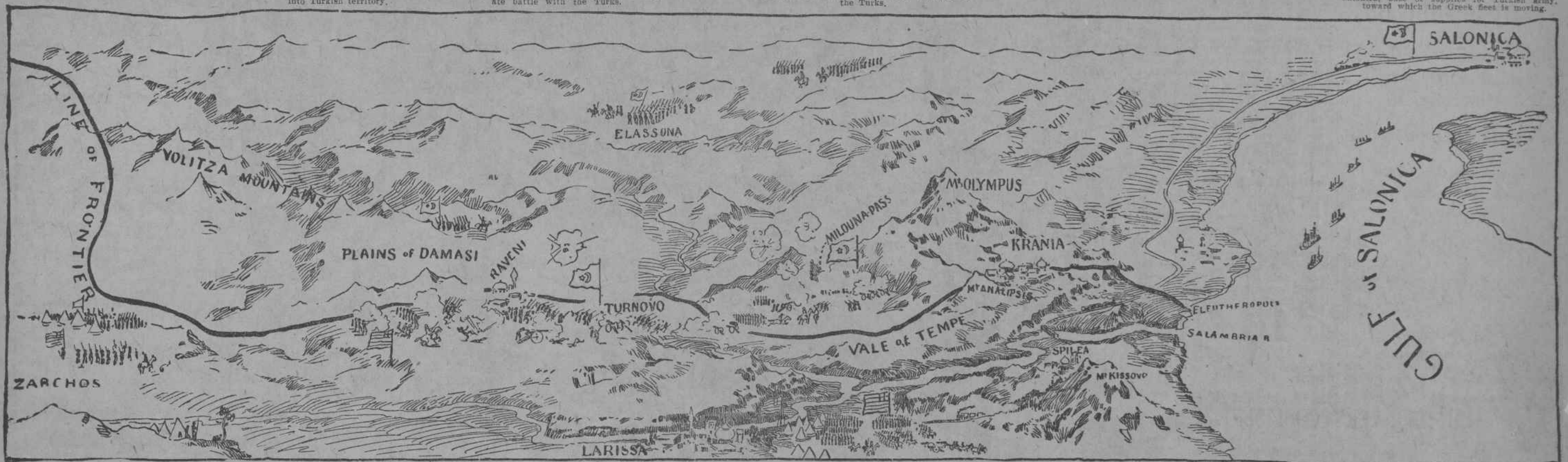


SHOWING THE MOVEMENTS AND POSITIONS OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

Plains of Damasi, where the Greeks have crossed Raveni, where the Greeks have won a desperate battle with the Turks.

Melouna Pass, strategic position captured by the Turks.

Salonica, base of supplies for Turkish army, toward which the Greek fleet is moving.



Turnovo, captured by Edhem Pasha's troops, Larissa, base of the Greek army, toward which the Turks are marching.

Mount Anallipis, where Greeks and Turks fought a terrific battle, which the former won.

Elenftheropoli, where Greeks attempted in vain to land and destroy the Salonica Railroad.

LESS FEAR NOW OF WAR EFFECTS.

International Shares Easier, and Wheat Not So Wild or High.

The Trading Public, Cheered by the Strong Feeling in London, Not Afraid the Powers Will Fight.

WALL STREET breathed more freely yesterday over the pacific tone of advice from abroad, and the opening of the various exchanges in Europe. It has been anticipated that the prices prevailing in the London stock market would be very low if the situation in the East warranted it, and that the Liverpool and Continental wheat market would be much advanced for the same reason.

The brokers appeared very early at their offices, and waited with feverish anxiety the cables which would announce the feeling prevailing abroad. Many signs of relief were heard when it was noted that the London stock market was higher and that while wheat was higher too, it had not approached the sharp advance made in this market on Monday.

St. Paul and Louisville & Nashville, which afford an excellent indication of the state of the international markets, were both higher in the London market than the closing prices which prevailed here the day previous. St. Paul was quoted 1 1/2% higher, at 71, and Louisville & Nashville was two points higher, at 42 1/2. New York Central was also quoted 1 1/2% higher, at 98 1/2. The other international stocks showed proportionate advances.

On the Stock Exchange traders were early on hand to await the opening of the market, as some of the sceptics in the Street were inclined to think that the foreign holders of stocks were merely keeping the London market higher for the purpose of unloading American securities in this market. Such was apparently not the case, however, as prices were well maintained during the day, and closed considerably above the opening.

There was considerably more excitement in the wheat market than on the Stock Exchange. Interest centered there, as it had done the day previous, when prices boomed to an unusual extent. The Liverpool wheat market was reported by cable as being equivalent to an advance of 3 1/2 cents per bushel in this market. As this was considerably below the rise in wheat of 5 1/2% on Monday, prices immediately fell off and wheat opened from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents below Monday's closing. The opening price for May was 80c., with a drop in two minutes to 79 1/2c., with the fluctuations remaining for some time between that price and 80c.

During the entire day the sentiment was general that there was no danger of the Græco-Turkish troubles dragging in the great powers. With the war confined to these two countries there was no apparent reason why American stocks should be depressed or American wheat advanced to any unusual extent. The market closed easy, and with prices well maintained on all the exchanges.

NO MARCO BOZZARIS.

Private Maloney, of the Twelfth, is Willing to Fight the Turk if He Can Get Across.

Greek Consul Botassi, worn and worried, sat in his office, hemmed in by a wire screen and four reporters.

"Now, Consul, let me ask you, are there any generals mixed up in this thing who are of European reputation; who are known outside of Greece?"

"Ah! We have been at peace so long there has been no war to give our soldiers what you call European reputations."

"In short, then?"

"Oh, yes; I know. That is it. You are about to say what is true—perfectly true—the Marco Bozzaris of this struggle has not been discovered yet. That is it. But in this minute!"

The door opened and there stood Charles Maloney, lean and lithe. His heels and shoulders were properly squared, the little finger of his left hand was on the seam of his every-day trousers, and his eyes, ranged to touch the floor at the conventional fifteen paces ahead of him, looked

APPEALS FOR ARMS.

President Gousios, of the National League of Greece, Asks Americans to Help Them.

A cablegram was received yesterday by Solon J. Vlasto, editor of the Greek newspaper Atlantis, from President George Gousios, of the National League of Greece, who is also president of the Anglo-American Bank of Alexandria, Egypt, asking him to appeal to the American sympathizers of the Greeks for contributions of ammunition. Gousios, who is now on the frontier as the executive head of the Greek irregulars, says that thus far things have progressed very favorably for the Greeks, but that the volunteers are in need of ammunition, particularly dynamite.

Editor Vlasto said that he expected the appeal to be liberally answered. He will receive all contributions and forward them.

Koster Vlasto, the twenty-two-year-old son of the editor, is collecting a company

of young Americans anxious to fight the Turks.

BLINDED BY TURKS?

Strange Story Told by Pedro Ajamian, an Armenian, Who Wants to Land Here.

The few Armenians who have arrived at Ellis Island this year have, when interviewed by Inspector Arheley, told stories of torture and inhuman treatment by the Turks. Their reports were invariably believed by the Commissioners of Immigration and they were allowed to land.

The story of ill treatment told by Pedro Ajamian, an Armenian who arrived at Ellis Island with his mother on Saturday, is discredited, and they will be detained until their declarations are thoroughly investigated.

Ajamian is about twenty-eight years of age and blind. He says he came to this



Greeks in the Ancient Pyrrhic Dance. (From a photograph by James Greelman.) Before the outbreak of war, Mr. Greelman obtained the above photograph at the foot of the Melouna Pass, where the Greeks danced and chanted defiant songs in the presence of the Turkish outposts.

country several years ago, and after remaining in this city for two years returned to Turkey. At that time he says his eyesight was good and that he became blind from the treatment he received at the hands of the Turks.

According to Ajamian, while the other Armenians in the quarter where he lived were being massacred he managed to elude the Turks for several days, but was finally captured and thrown into prison. He was kept in a dark and foul cell for several weeks and the uncertainty of his fate preyed on his mind that when he was finally released he was blind. Since then Ajamian says he has made repeated attempts to escape from Turkey, but it was not until over a month ago that he was successful.

The doctors at Ellis Island reported that he had paralysis of the optic nerve, and that his blindness was due to natural causes. They stated that while it was possible that the Armenian's blindness was from fear and ill-treatment, it was highly improbable.

Ajamian's brother appeared before the Board of Inquiry in his behalf, and stated that, when Ajamian returned to Turkey his eyesight was good. The man will be examined by specialists before he will be permitted to land.

GREEKS ARE HOPEFUL.

They Refuse to Believe the Reports of Turkish Victories and Await the Journal's Dispatches.

The Greeks in New York refuse to lose heart. All day yesterday they came and went about the Parthenon restaurant in Roosevelt street, and read the sorry news from the seat of war, and stubbornly declined to believe it.

"These dispatches," said Demetrios Phassourides, one of the Greek committee, "all come from Constantinople, and are sent through London. They do not tell the truth. They are from Turkish sources. When the story is printed from the Journal's own correspondent then we will know the whole of what has actually taken place."

"The Turks cannot pass Larissa. They will find an impassable barrier there, and they will be attacked from the rear by the Macedonians, who are now preparing to revolt. Another day will tell a different story. We are not discouraged. Any one who knows the country and the feeling of this people knows that this is only a preliminary skirmish, and our preparations

for sending members of the reserve here back to Greece to take up arms will not cease."

Interpreter James D. Patterson and other members of the Greek committee are preparing a programme for the mass meeting to be held to-night at Webster Hall, corner of Third avenue and Eleventh street, at 8 o'clock. There will be music and a number of speakers in Greek and English to recount the story of Greece's wrongs and plead the cause of freedom from the Turk. Assurances of sympathy have already been received from many prominent Americans.

Telegrams were received yesterday from Constantine Phomas and John Vladanew, Greek leaders in Chicago, stating that one hundred men would start at once for this city, to sail with the company which will leave here by the French line steamer on Saturday. It is stated positively that 150 New York Greeks will go. Last night word was received that a delegation would also come from Philadelphia.

Solon J. Vlasto, representative of the National League, received yesterday \$200 from Arizona, and \$84 from New Orleans. He says that as many Greeks as can get

been declared between these two countries."

WHEAT TAKES A SAG.

Chicago Brokers Were Dominated Too Strongly by Caution After Monday's Whirl.

Chicago, April 20.—Wheat opened 1 1/2% below the closing price of yesterday and at the close of the Board session Monday's advance had been lost. In comparison with the day previous the markets were generally quiet.

There was a very fair trade in wheat, but in the other speculative pits relatively little was done. Little or nothing was said about the war in the far East; European quotations were hardly in keeping with our recent upturn; consols were lower, but this did not help the markets because this had been expected, and there was little or no plunging or manipulation.

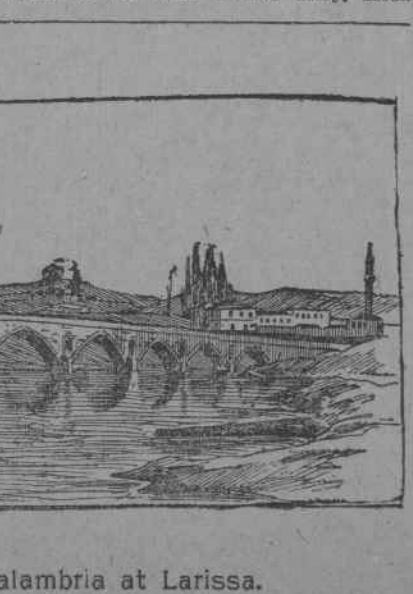
After the whirl of Monday everybody was sceptical and cautious. Small receipts were the rule, with moderate shipments. At no time was there any excitement.

Nervousness and uncertainty, however, were plentiful, for the trade was much at sea as to the probable future of values. The larger operators, having pretty well cleaned up their deals on Monday, were not prominent in the market.

WAR MAY BE BRIEF.

If Turks Are Driven from Crete the Powers Can End the Contest.

Washington, April 20.—The progress of the Turkish campaign seems to be bearing out to the letter the forecast made in these dispatches published Sunday morning, in which it was detailed that the Turks were marching on and would take Larissa, the present headquarters of the eastern division of the Greek army. This would cause the eastern division to fall back on their second line of defence, of which the historic pass of Thermopylae is the key. This, as in the days of Xerxes, is capable of efficient defence by a much smaller body of troops than the attacking force. On account of this strategic advantage foreseen by the Greek engineers, a large Greek army has been centred on the western frontier facing the open country of Epirus, by entering which the Greeks can march through friendly territory around the right flank of the main Turkish army, assail



Bridge Over the Salambria at Larissa.

their rear and base of supplies.

This movement, forecast in the Journal, will be accompanied and perhaps preceded by the bombardment of Salonica, to which the Greek fleet has been directed from the Piræus under sealed orders. The fall of Salonica would seriously cripple the Turks, as it cuts their Eastern base of supplies by sea and would force the use of difficult interior lines already threatened by Macedonian irregulars organized by the National Brotherhood of Greece.

The fact that the Greeks have made such stubborn resistance to the Turkish advance on Larissa amounts to a victory. On Sunday morning it was estimated in these dispatches from reliable data that the Turks on account of overwhelming numbers should take Larissa without trouble. The severe fighting and long resistance by the Greeks show what a terrible task awaits the Turks when they attempt Thermopylae. Larissa must fall, since Melouna Pass and Turnovo have fallen into the hands of the Turks. The Greeks can gain nothing by holding it. It has no defences.

On the other hand, in Epirus the Greeks have practically reduced Preveza. This is a historic fortress. Between Preveza and Janina, or Yannina, as Byron calls it, the Turks can offer little resistance. This is the capital of Epirus, and according to all the chances of war the Greeks will possess it nearly as soon as the Turks take Larissa.

Advantage for Greeks.

These victories on both sides have the following value: Larissa is on Grecian soil, and the Turks will occupy a camp in a hostile country. Janina is under Turkish rule at present, but its people and the people of Epirus are ardent Greeks. The Turks therefore as the result of the first engagements will hold an outpost in an enemy's country, the supplying of which will be costly and dangerous, and which will require numerous rear guards to protect communication. The Greeks will have gained a foothold among the Turks, and Epirus can begin a campaign in Macedonia, the accession of which is a main object of the war. Besides they will have formed a junction with their friends, the Montenegro.

There is, however, a value in the possession of Larissa to the Turks. It is the terminus of the Volo & Larissa Railroad, which runs to Volo on the Aegean Sea, and thence has a branch known as the Volo & Kalabaka Railway. This runs into the interior of Thessaly, and if the Turks can protect its length with sufficient force would be of immense strategic value in transporting troops to meet the Greek advance into Macedonia should the Greeks fail to destroy the rolling stock, which could not be replaced. Kalabaka, the western terminus, is near the crest of the Chasma Mountain range on the northern frontier of Thessaly.

The feature of the campaign that excites most comment and speculation here is the movement of half of the foreign squadrons blockading Crete to the Dardanelles. The

fact that England instigated this movement and the support which Italy, France and Germany so much talked of.

If the blockading squadron is removed from Crete the Greeks there could expel the weak Turkish garrisons in a week. They could also restore order in the island. This would raise a nice question. Greece began the war in behalf of Crete. If she succeeds in expelling the Turks the powers would be justified in direct intervention to stop the war. They could say that Greece had succeeded in securing Crete and was entitled to it, and as the bone of contention was held firmly and safely by one of the parties the fighting should stop. There would then be no casus belli except race hatred, and this the powers could compose. Turkey would be glad to give up Larissa and Greece could be persuaded to evacuate Epirus. Thus the status quo would be preserved and peace made with honor.

Considered by the Cabinet.

The war between Greece and Turkey was one of the matters considered at a brief Cabinet meeting to-day. Secretary Sherman, having shown Minister Terrell's dispatches to the President yesterday, there was nothing further for him to explain on the situation, and in the absence of later reports from the seat of war, the other Cabinet officers had nothing to advise. Secretary Sherman left the White House early, but later in the afternoon, Third Assistant Secretary Cridler was

summoned by the President to give information concerning the coming visit to Washington of Dr. Angell, who is to succeed Minister Terrell at Constantinople, and who will be here in a few days.

The Administration is not prepared to officially recognize that the two European nations are at war, and it is not considering the advisability of proclaiming neutrality. Nor has it at this time any intention to offer Minister Terrell on the fact of giving any asylum to Greeks in Constantinople. Greece has not asked such an asylum, and if she does Minister Terrell will not be at liberty to do so, the Turkish Government has not consented. This then is a matter for consideration after the hostilities have come more general.

Americans in Palestine.

In Palestine, according to a report from Consul Wallace, there are no less than 500 citizens of the United States. Of this number, 430 are Jews, who are only nominally Americans, having lived in the United States just long enough to obtain citizen's papers and passports.

The majority of these people emigrated from Russia to the United States and thence to Palestine. Of the ninety-two native Americans, Consul Wallace says that nearly all have gone there because of peculiar religious views, and among them may be found all possible shades of Christianity. The one idea which seems to possess all to a greater or lesser degree is that of the second advent of Christ. All these think an advent will soon take place in Jerusalem.

Another colony in Asia Minor consists of about one hundred and twenty Swedish-Americans, mostly from Chicago. They are a peaceable and law-abiding community, and give the Consul no trouble, but in case the Mohammedans over-run Asia Minor in search of Christians to put to the sword, this American colony might suffer severely. At this time, with five American war vessels in the waters of the Mediterranean, the Administration has no anxiety for the welfare of these people.

The report that Turkey is to be asked to permit a United States war vessel to pass the Dardanelles in order to protect the legation at Constantinople is denied by the State Department. Turkey has no authority to grant such permission, and the United States will not attempt to pass the Dardanelles. If after the outbreak of hostilities the Dardanelles was closed to war ships under the Berlin treaty, and for the United States to attempt to force it would be considered a hostile act that might call for war. While this country is not obliged to assist in keeping the passage closed, she must respect the order of the powers. Turkey is simply the gatekeeper and has no authority to give any war ship passage into the Sea of Marmora.

The missionary question is to be one of the most important subjects upon which Dr. Angell will receive instructions when he reaches Washington. Minister Terrell's orders have been general in regard to this, but in consultation with the request of Senator Hoar and the Foreign Missions

Committee those of the new Minister will be quite explicit.

QUEEN OLGA'S APPEAL.

American Women Called Upon to Aid in the Red Cross Work During the War.

A communication was received from Athens yesterday by Solon J. Vlasto, editor of Atlantis, from the Ladies' Committee of the Red Cross of Greece, of which Queen Olga and the Princess Sophia are the president and vice-president, respectively, asking that the women of America form a committee to assist the work of the Red Cross at the seat of war in caring for the dying and wounded by sending funds and supplies.

Mr. Vlasto said last night that he would issue an appeal to the women of America to-day or to-morrow, and that a meeting would be called to discuss ways and means and take such action as was thought best.

Andrade at Storow's Bier.

Boston, April 20.—The funeral of James J. Storow took place from Trinity Church at 11:30 o'clock to-day. Among those present were Gardner C. Hubbard and Alexander G. Ball, of Washington, and Senator Jose Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister. The pall bearers were fellow students of Mr. Storow at Harvard. The body was taken to Newport for interment.